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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

WORKERS' RIGHTS UNDER LAW REVIEWED

Seoul SINDONGA in Korean Sep 81 pp 143-147

[Article by O Sung-yong, Chief of Planning Division, Federation of Korean Chemical Workers' Union: "Are Workers' Interests Being Protected?"]

[Text] Although our [Korean] economy has successfully achieved a high growth during the past 20 years, there has been negligence in improving the structure of income distribution which should have been in harmony with the speed of economic growth. This was because the nation's overall economic development program was primarily aimed at achieving growth. As a result, the basic rights of workers remained restricted in some areas.

"The Provisional Special Law Concerning the Labor Union of Foreign Invested Business and the Arbitration of Labor Dispute," promulgated on 1 January 1970 and "the Special Law on National Security," promulgated on 27 December 1971, are considered to be actions designed to regulate the labor union activities from the political, economic and national security points of view in order to achieve a high economic growth in the 1970's in tune with the growth of the 1960's.

As new problems emerged from the fragile structure of those businesses which were created under the heavy protection of the government such as the financial support and the support in taxation system, so in the labor-management issue, there has been an increase in the number of cases in which the government is involved in resolving even minor labor disputes without being able to give those businesses a chance to improve in their ability in settling labor disputes because of the government intervention and one-sided attitude toward employers.

All in all, the trouble between labor and management which occurred without any autonomous settlement of the labor-management problem has exploded into a serious labor-management dispute after a while.

The various laws related to labor, including the Labor Union Law, the Labor Standard Law, the Labor-Management Negotiation Law, the Labor Dispute Arbitration Law and the Labor Commission Law which were respectively passed by the legislation meeting last year-end are intended to contain labor-management relations within the confines of [specific] businesses and to guide the labor-management issues through administrative controls. However, the observation of the process of implementing the laws during the past 7 months shows that there were frequent unfair labor practices on the part of those employers who abuse the laws. Because of this, there have been concerns over the maintenance of industrial peace.

Unlike in the past, most of the unfair labor practices which took place recently were not intended to cut down the demands and claims made by workers; they seemed to be intended to destroy the labor union itself or to obstruct the labor union activities, thereby raising a serious problem.

No laws can be perfect. The labor laws of our country were not legislated as a response to the worker's movement. They were, more often than not, the results of control in the plane of national policy. Because of this, no sufficient chance was provided to reflect the labor union's opinion, and an allowance must be given for this when we review the laws. However, Section 1, Article 31 of the Constitution provided that "Workers shall have autonomous right to organize unions, the right of collective bargaining and the right of collective action in order to improve work conditions." However, "Right of collective action shall be exercised as specified by the law, thereby guaranteeing the basic rights of workers, namely, three rights of labor."

Decrease in the Number of Union Members

Under Article 8 of the Labor Union Law, "Workers shall be allowed to organize or participate in the labor union on their own volition. However, government employees come under a separate stipulation of the law."

Thus with the exception of government employees, under the law, all workers are allowed to participate in collective activities to improve their working conditions and protect their interests.

As of July 1980, the number of workers who belong to the labor union totaled 1,119,572. Since the revision of the labor laws, there has been a steady decrease in the number of the labor union members. As of the end of June 1981, the number of the union members totaled 836,318. This shows a very low organization rate, according to statistics compiled by the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU).

The low organization rate was particularly noteworthy in the small businesses, including the small and medium enterprises and the workshops of collateral enterprises of giant corporations. On the other hand, the workshops with a small number of workers will find it difficult to engage in labor union activities at their own level. Because of this, it becomes necessary for them to have a united organization on the basis of their type of trade or areas.

Under the Labor Union Operations Guideline, published by the Office of Labor Affairs, the Korean Government, on 20 August 1980, the regional chapters which were the local organizations for various industrial unions were abolished last year. Because of this, there has been a considerable limitation in the efforts to organize labor unions at those workshops where wages and work conditions were far below those of the large businesses.

The reasons for the low rate of organizing labor unions at the companies owned by collateral enterprises are not because workers do not feel it necessary to have collective activities but because there are difficulties in organizing labor unions.

Generally speaking, many employers of our country seem to have a certain prejudice against the activities of labor unions which play the role of a safety pin and contribute to an organic development of the capitalistic society. In many cases they are skeptical about the kind of labor-management relations called for in the modern industrial society and see them with a sense of apprehension: "When a labor union emerges, an enterprise will fall."

After World War II, Japan gave a firm guarantee to labor union activities at the companies owned by financial tycoons. Within a short period of time, the economy of the war-defeated nation was brought up to the level of an advanced nation. Today Japan has established her unique kind of labor-management relations. It is quite a contrast.

In many cases, the workers' thinking toward labor is also pre-modern. There are still many workers who are not aware of the rights, as specified in the Labor Standard Law, in order to get wages worth the hard work and maintain and develop labor power. They still have the concept of master-slave such as "Work as told for whatever wages paid."

Now let's review problems involving labor-management relations primarily based on the laws related to labor.

First, under the revised labor union law, the organizational structure of a labor union is limited to each enterprise (See Article 13 of the Labor Union Law). During the past 20 years, the organizational structure of the labor unions in our country was a mixture of both the labor unions on the basis of each industry (FKTU and 17 Industrial Unions) and the labor unions on the basis of each enterprise. On the part of the government, this type of structure was necessary for the implementation of its labor policy.

Ambiguous Higher Level Organizations

Under the revised Law, it appears that labor unions were reorganized into each enterprise as a unit because the dispute involving the formation of a labor union was not considered desirable. In the past such a dispute occurred because of excessive interference in the labor union of an enterprise level by higher organizations. Due to the organizational weakness of the fragmented unions [under the revised law], chances are great for employers to tie up the labor unions with their own enterprises under the pretext of doing away with the control and command of their higher organizations.

In the case of some foreign countries, the labor union with each enterprise as a unit is often criticized for being a government-patronized union due to the fact that it is under the influence of the employer. In reality when a labor union is organized at each enterprise level only, it is impossible to establish reasonable leadership because of dual control by higher organizations such as the FKTU and respective industrial unions. Moreover, it tends to create problems such as extreme inequity in work conditions at these enterprises belonging to the same trade, thus making ways of resolving labor disputes difficult.

As the labor union became a unit with an enterprise as its main core, the industrial labor union was reduced to no more than a league and its role stopped at faithfully fulfilling the obligations set forth in the regulations by the superior organization (Article 7 of the Enforcement Regulations) to help the labor administration systems. Also by requiring to record only the name of affiliated organizations when a union registers its establishment (Section 3, Article 13 of the Labor Union Law), [the law], is intended only to maintain a nominal command channel of the industrial labor union.

Second, (under Section 2, Article 12 of the Labor Union Law) no one except the labor union concerned or persons, who have a rightful authority shall interfere with the admission, the withdrawal and collective bargaining with the employer. The above-described provisions were provided with the aim of preventing any mass disturbance and any labor-management dispute from occurring as a result of the intervention by subversive elements.

However, there is no clear distinction as to who has authority. Even an immediate superior organization is apt to become chary of getting involved in organization and guidance.

In order to rationally coordinate labor-management relations, lawyers, college professors and journalists should cooperate, but this has not been easy.

Third, the abolishment of the union shop system (Proviso, Section 2, Article 39 of the Labor Law) has greatly restricted the activities of labor union. According to the new law, the union shop system was abolished, and instead it adopted a system under which workers can join the labor union at their own discretion.

The union shop system is a device to guarantee labor union activities. Under the system, when more than two-thirds of the workers of a certain work shop have joined the union it becomes mandatory for the rest to join it, and when an employee is newly employed, he is to join the labor union automatically. In the past the union shop provision of our country was patterned after the Taft-Hartly Law. The abovementioned law was legislated based on the spirit that in the labor movement of the United States "a coercive unity is designed for the interest of the people who are coerced, and the coerciveness is a basis of the organized society, and at the same time, without coercion the workers' rights are trampled upon by the powerful influence of employers." As soon as the union shop system was abolished in accordance with the new law, some employers openly destroyed the labor union and obstructed the labor union activities. Because of this, the overall activities of the labor union with each enterprise as a unit has mainly devoted itself to safeguarding the organization. The overt oppression and pressure over the labor union annoyed the union leaders thereby obstructing smooth labor-management relations within the work shop.

There are incidences in which some businesses hire people after taking a sworn statement from them to the effect that they will not join the labor union. Recently the Ministry of Labor Affairs filed a law suit against four company executives, including a president. In this case--S. Food Processing Co. which was turned over to the prosecution authorities--the labor-management dispute started when the executives openly persuaded their employees to bolt the labor union, and furthermore they intervened with the management of the labor union.

Subsequently the Federation of Korean Trade Union (FKTU), together with each industrial labor union, decided to establish a special organization called "the Countermeasure Committee for Rooting Out Unfair Labor Practice."

Union's Autonomy and New Procedures for Organizing a Union

Fourth, there are great limitations in the formation of a new union. One of the reasons why the rate of organizing labor unions has been low is because of the limitations imposed on the organization of a new labor union. Since it is necessary to overcome numerous difficulties to organize a new labor union, a considerable number of unions failed in organizing while quite a few others were destroyed by the pressure of the company to which they belong even after the unions had been formed. When this happened, many union organizers were dismissed from their job.

The birth of a labor union is not complete with free registration, but the union is provided with legal personality after a certificate for the establishment of a labor union has been issued. Under Article 8 of the Enforcement Decree of the Labor Law, it

is stipulated that the certificate for the establishment of a labor union shall be issued within 30 days after the receipt of application for organizing a labor union. It also stipulates that in the event necessary papers are found incomplete, they may be returned.

Therefore, while undergoing the procedures for filing an application, or before the certificate for the establishment of a labor union is issued, the personal data of the people who spearheaded the formation of a labor union are revealed to the company to which they belong. Beginning at this moment, the inexperienced organizers must face the pressure and persuasion from the company.

They will be strongly pressured to keep their hands off the labor union by those who are related or come from the same home town or those who have referred them to the company. For those who are unaware of the fact that the labor union has been formed, they spread rumors to the effect that subversive elements are attempting to destroy the company.

Meanwhile the labor union leaders must go through the pain of waiting for the application to come through, isolated and without support. It must also be pointed out that the qualifications for becoming labor union leaders are extremely restrictive under the new law.

Fifth, there are limitations to the self-rule of the labor union. Article 12 of the Labor Union Law prohibits political activities on the part of the labor union. Undoubtedly, the labor unions must be primarily engaged in the economic, educational and relief activities for the benefit of the union members. However, I believe special consideration should be given to such political activities as legislation and recommendation of policies for the benefit of the union members so long as such activities are not intended to support any specific individual or any specific political party.

Under the law, "the government agencies may order the dissolution or re-election of leaders through the decision of the Labor Affair Commission if and when they determine that the labor union is feared to violate the labor laws or to harm public interest" (Article 32 of the Labor Law). Yet here too are many problems. In accordance with the operational guidelines of the FKTU issued last year, many full-time staff members of the union were reduced whereby affecting the routing activities of the labor union. From this point of view, it would be highly possible that the self-rule of the labor union is at stake because the law enables the government agencies to order the dissolution of labor union. The abolishment of regional chapters, too, was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Office of Labor Affairs, the Korean Government.

So far we have reviewed provisions in the Labor Law which could restrict labor union activities. Matters related to unfair labor practices on the part of employers are to be resolved [under the law] when they stop such practices and turn the situation around to where it was.

Even if the Labor Affairs Commission issued an order to reinstate a person who was fired in an unfair manner, the company would have almost nothing to lose because in such case it takes 2 to 3 months before the case goes through two trials, and the workers involved can hardly sustain themselves during the 2 to 3 month period. Therefore, to root out unfair labor practices, the court decision on unfair labor practices should be accompanied with punitive measures.

In the case of Company "W" in Taejon City, it not only disobeyed the court order to reinstate the person involved but ended up only paying a fine of 300,000 won to the prosecution in order to be completely cleared.

Limitations on Collective Bargaining Rights

The five problems stated in the foregoing concern workers' rights for unity. It would be difficult to expect any guarantee for the collective bargaining rights under the conditions where employers can exercise control over and interfere with the organization and operation of the labor unions. The limitation of collective action rights has already been stipulated under the Constitution. Under the Labor Dispute Arbitration Law, labor disputes in a certain business are prohibited. Compulsory arbitration can be exercised not only at public corporations but also at privately-owned businesses. Also, there are other constraints such as the extension of the cooling period and mediation.

The collective bargaining rights in the labor union means that workers negotiate with employers through their united and organized power, but collective bargaining rights without collective action rights are naturally meaningless and powerless. Of course this does not mean that merely because workers are given collective action rights, they can immediately plunge into such collective action as a strike. But workers must have collective action rights so as to have equal negotiation power, and the negotiation must be based on confidence and sincerity so that they can expect to produce feasible results.

The revised law has adopted a labor union system with the single enterprise as a unit, and in the bargaining rights it adopted a direct party system while largely limiting the delegation of collective bargaining rights to a third party (See Article 33 of the Labor Union Law).

There has been only one case in which collective bargaining rights were delegated to a third party (The Seoul Bus Labor Union has delegated the rights to the Federation of Automobile Labor Unions) up until now, when almost all cases of wage negotiations have been concluded for the year 1981. The limitations on the delegation of collective bargaining rights appeared to have started from the idea that the party involved knows best. Nevertheless the special labor-management relations which resort to generosity of employers do not always seem to work out peacefully. It may be better suggested that the higher labor organizations at the national level can possibly bridge the gap between the labor and management, taking into consideration equilibrium existing between the same kinds of trade as well as the same general areas. The delegation of power is designed to improve necessary authority, but when the delegation of power is limited, it may result in acknowledging power as it is. This is contrary to the idea of forestalling labor-management disputes. The result of negotiations ties down only within the enterprise may seem to be peace and quiet in the beginning, but as time goes by, factors conducive to labor disputes could continue to accrue.

The revised law stipulates that the wage agreement shall be effective for one year as it was in the past. But the effective period of collective bargaining of all conditions of work other than wages shall be extended, the law states, up to 3 years if possible. In view of our reality where we face heavy fluctuation in commodity prices and where the situation could change, this particular provision could contribute to reducing the opportunity to improve work conditions.

As discussed in the foregoing, I reviewed the Labor Law, including the Labor Union Law. We must not overlook the possible danger that the labor-management issue could flare up into social problems from conflicts between workers and employers when there is no functional mechanism [in the law] through which workers' demands and claims could be rationally channelled.

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK YOUTH, STUDENT MEETINGS HELD

SK131523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Nov (KCNA)--Meetings of youth and students for thoroughly implementing the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea are taking place in all parts of Korea.

Their meetings were held recently in South Pyongan Province, Changang Province, North Pyongan Province, Nampo Municipality and Yanggang Province.

Placed on the platforms of the meetings were portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The reporters and speakers at the meetings said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his address at the congress highly appraised the glorious road of struggle and great exploits of the LSWYK and put forward a militant program calling upon the youth to inherit and carry to shining accomplishment the cause of chuche through generations under the party's leadership.

They stressed that the address of the great leader is an immortal textbook that gives a clear answer as to the important historic task for carrying forward the revolutionary cause and a great militant banner leading to victory the struggle of the world youths for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

They declared that the members of the LSWYK and the youth will discharge with credit their honourable mission, upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the great leader in his address at the congress, as becomes the militant reserves of the Workers Party of Korea, the inheritor of our revolutionary cause.

They called upon the youth to make a breakthrough at all the difficult and painstaking posts of socialist economic construction, and fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule with full display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and come off the victor in the struggle for attaining the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

They said that the youth should play a due part in the van of the struggle for the reclamation of tideland and construction of power plants and other monumental edifices under a far-reaching plan, upholding the militant task put forward by the great leader at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and at the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the party.

CSO: 4120/57

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CENTER DEFINES LITERATURE, ART ROLE

SK150432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)—The literature and art of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea have come into full bloom.

They well meet the noble aesthetic idea and cultural demands of our people for their profound ideological contents and fresh and diverse artistic delineation.

They have made a fast progress after the liberation along the chuche-oriented line of literature and art indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung. Particularly, entering the 1970s, the glorious party centre, holding aloft this line, made literature and art true humanics and clearly defined its mission and role, so they might well contribute to the historic cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

As a result, all categories of art including literature, movie, opera, fine art, drama, music and dance, and circus met their brilliant heyday.

The greatest success achieved in literature and art in the past period is the creation of many monumental masterpieces giving a comprehensive and profound depiction of the glorious and brilliant history of revolutionary activities of the great leader.

Finding enthusiastic response from the people were the cycle of novels "Immortal history" successfully representing the history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader, a number of feature films including "Mt Paektu" and fine art works depicting his greatness on epic canvases and musical works singing his exploits, wisdom of leadership and noble communist virtues, and others.

The brilliant revolutionary tradition of our literature and art has become to throw more brilliant rays through generations with the adaptation of "Sea of Blood," "A Flower Girl," "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man," "An Chung-kun Shoots Hirobumi Ito" and "The Mountain Shrine" and other immortal classic masterpieces created in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader to films, operas, novels and a drama.

The thematic scope has largely expanded and many literary and artistic works very high in depictive standards have been created to meet the demand of revolutionizing and working-classing the whole society.

The glorious party centre has given an all-round innovation to our literature and art, freeing them from the old schemata, and trained a large army of men of literature and art by advancing man-centred literature and art, chuche-oriented theory on literature and art and unique creative method and establishing a new creative system.

In our country where life itself is soil for affluent art, art circle members resembling professionals are found in all factories and villages and even children are acclaimed by audiences in far off foreign countries.

The foreigners who saw performances of the Mansudae art troupe of our country were simply enchanted.

A well-known artist of Italy said:

"As for the height of Korean art, it is higher than the Alps and, as for its depth, it is deeper than the Mediterranean Sea. How can we help saying that Korean art is the art of the highest peak?

"It is a great pity that I cannot find a higher admiration than the words art of the highest peak."

CSU. 4120/57

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SO YUN-SOK, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND KUMSONG MEETING

SK160414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Kumsong Political Institute was held on November 15 at the institute.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform.

Attending the meeting together with the teachers and students of the institute were Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Su-tong, secretaries of the Central Committee of the party; Kim Si-hak, Kim Pong-chu, Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned, leading functionaries of party cadre training organs.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop read a congratulatory message sent by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the entire teachers and students of the institute.

The message pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a deep insight into the significance of the training of young political workers in the development of the party and the revolution, personally founded the central young cadres school under arduous and complex circumstances immediately after the liberation and wisely guided it, and has developed it into the Kumsong Political Institute which trains young political workers and other functionaries of working peoples organisations in conformity with the requirements of the developing revolution.

Noting that the Kumsong Political Institute which was inaugurated under the name of the central young cadres school on November 5, 1946, has covered a road of proud victories under the leadership of the party over the last 35 years, the message said:

The institute resolutely defended and safeguarded the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song politically and ideologically, and firmly defended the unity and cohesion of the party without vacillation even in the days when our revolution was undergoing an ordeal and has creditably discharged its duty to the party and the revolution by thoroughly implementing our party's chuche-based policy of training party cadres.

The institute has made a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the work of the working peoples organisations and the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause by bringing up a large number of young political cadres and functionaries of working peoples organisations armed with the idea and theory of chuche and possessed of the leaders work style.

At the meeting Yi Chong-yong, director of the institute, made a report.

The reporter stressed that the history of the institute is a history of noble love recorded with warm benevolence of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

He said that the institute which greeted the 1970s as a fullfledged base of training dependable functionaries of working peoples organisations thanks to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of the great leader, has met a new heyday in its development under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/57

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' PRAISES YOUTH LEAGUE

SK161116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 14 carried an article headlined "The League of Socialist Working Youth Is Militant Organization of Youth Boundlessly Faithful to Party's Leadership"

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly indicated the militant tasks of the youth league for carrying the cause of chuche to accomplishment under the leadership of the party in his historic address "The youth should be dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche" at the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the article says:

This historic address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a brilliant historic work brightly illuminating the road of the triumphant march of the communist youth movement in our country which has met a new turning point and a program of the movement which should always be firmly adhered to for the completion of the cause of socialism and communism.

The most important idea in the historic address of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that all the youth and organizations of the league should carry the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment by remaining boundlessly faithful to the party's leadership.

It is by nature a demand of the youth movement itself and a question of principle for accomplishing the revolutionary cause that the youth organizations should advance, upholding the party's leadership.

The LSWYK is a militant organization boundlessly faithful to the cause of our party above all because it is a revolutionary unit which acts only in accordance with the idea and intention of the party, regarding the party's idea as the guiding principle.

The guiding idea of the Korean youth movement is the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It is a consistent principle of activity of our LSWYK organizations to organize and conduct all work on the basis of the chuche idea.

Our LSWYK organizations have thoroughly embodied the chuche idea, regarding it as the pabulum of ideological cultivation and weapon of revolutionary practice, not

only in firmly building up their ranks and developing and strengthening them but also in educating the children and youth, and they organize and conduct all work in conformity with the demand of the cause of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea. That they have firmly established the party's monolithic ideological system among the youth is the greatest victory won for glorifying forever the glorious tradition of the Korean youth movement boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader.

The LSWYK is a revolutionary organization upholding the leadership of our party also because it is a school of mass political education which firmly prepares all the children and youth to be true revolutionaries of *chuche* type boundlessly faithful to the party's cause. Our LSWYK organizations are directing great efforts. Above all, to bringing home to all the children and youth the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the exploits of our party, keeping a tight hold on education in loyalty as the main line of ideological education, and are constantly strengthening among them the education in revolutionary traditions, class education, revolutionary education and education in socialist patriotism.

Now our children and youth are in an excellent ideological and moral state. All the children and youth are filled with firm determination to accomplish the revolutionary cause of *chuche* following the party, cherishing loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party as their revolutionary creed and duty.

To powerfully arouse broad sections of young people to the fulfillment of the decisions and instructions of the party is another important work of the LSWYK which is upholding the party's cause.

Today, in our country, the revolution and construction are progressing vigorously in accordance with the plan and intention of our party and amazing miracles and exploits are reported from all sites of socialist construction. These are results that the LSWYK organizations energetically conduct among the members of the league the organizational and political work for arousing their revolutionary zeal, holding aloft the party's policy of standing them in the van of socialist construction.

Never before in the long history of the Korean communist youth movement had our LSWYK organization so clearly delineated its looks as loyal ranks upholding the party and the leader and all the youth and children advanced so vigorously, united rock-firm around the party as today.

CSO: 4120/57

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REMINISCENCES BY DPRK LEADERS PUBLISHED

SK171020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--The first volume of the "Twenty-Year-Long Anti-Japanese Revolution Under the Red Sunrays", comprehensive reminiscences of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consisting of five volumes, has been brought out by the foreign languages publishing house in Japanese, English and French.

The comprehensive reminiscences were written by comrades Kim Il, Choe Nyon, Pak Song-chol, O Chin-u, So Chol, Yim Chun-chu, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Han Ik-su and Pak Young-sun, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who fought under the personal command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, a legendary hero and an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, was a great, glorious revolutionary struggle which marked the true beginning of the Korean revolution, struck its roots deep and strong in history and liberated the country and people.

In the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, the great leader built up the internal forces of the Korean revolution and organized the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and led it to victory and achieved the historic cause of the national liberation.

The first volume dealing with the struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of his early revolutionary activities recounts the fact that he founded the immortal chuche idea and, lighting the path of the times and revolution with its brilliant rays, hewed out the road of the Korean revolution independently and he energetically carried out preparations for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The comprehensive reminiscences is a precious textbook in studying the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader.

CSO: 4120/57

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

WORKER-PEASANT CORRESPONDENTS MEETING--Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--A national meeting of active worker-peasant correspondents was held at the peoples palace of culture on November 16 and 17. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. The meeting was attended by Kim Ki-nam, Chae Chun-pyong, Kim Tong-kuk, and other personages concerned as well as provincial, city and county party workers and active worker-peasant correspondents. The meeting summed up successes and experiences gained in the work of the worker-peasant correspondents in the past period and discussed tasks facing the worker-peasant correspondents in the struggle to implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea. Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, made a report and many attendants took the floor. A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK180350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 18 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/57

INFLUENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by Chi Ch'ang-song: "Changeover to Remote Control System and the Development of the People's Economy"]

[Text] Under the wise leadership and great consideration of the great leader and glorious party center, the task of automation and the changeover to remote control system is being carried out splendidly today in our country and our people are being set free from harmful labor and highly heated labor and production is ceaselessly increasing.

Accelerating automation and the changeover to the remote control systems in technological production processes in all sectors of the people's economy is an important and honorable task thrust before our party members and workers in the new prospective planning period.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught us as follows:

"We must hasten overall mechanization, automation and changeover to the remote control system in the basic industrial sector including the extraction industry, metal industry, chemical industry, and the construction materials industry, and the construction, transportation and communications sector and put great effort in overall mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economic sector."

Switching in all sectors of the people's economy from outdated technology to developed technology and forcefully accelerating automation and changeover to the remote control system of the technological production process is one of the important tasks in liberating the workers from hard and difficult labor and realizing the modernization of the people's economy.

Simply stated, remote control means automatically controlling individual machines and the entire technological production process from a distance.

The remote control system is a modern scientific technology to control and manage individual machines or an entire technological production process by organically arranging it in one system.

In order to manage a technological production process from a distance, there must be a remote monitoring or measuring system which monitors or measures the

operating condition of equipment or production process, circuits to transmit measurements and commands and a remote control system to analyze the measurements and issue appropriate commands.

An overall system of controlling and managing a technological production process with such monitoring and measuring devices, circuits and control systems as described above constitutes a remote control system.

The methods of the changeover to the remote control system can be divided variously according to the characteristics and scope of the work and the development level of the machines and equipment and the technological production process.

For example, in automatic control from a distance of the water level of a reservoir, we only need a remote monitoring and measuring system, but where various materials and means of transporting them converge, as in the materials area of an iron or steel mill, we must not only have remote monitoring and measuring device but also various accompanying equipment such as a remote control device.

In addition, in a chemical process where one process leads to another and where the production is made in complicated conditions of temperature, pressure, quantity, combination ratio, degrees of density, etc, modern remote control means and a remote control system such as various automatic devices and measuring equipment and tools are required.

Thus, the changeover to the remote control system can be simple or complex depending upon the nature of the work.

And depending upon its application, a wire- or radio-control method can be used.

When the changeover to the remote control system of the technological production process is realized with all the machine equipment and technological processes totally automated, a complicated work process is simplified, high heat labor, harmful labor and difficult and hard labor will disappear completely. Recently, since the latest modern scientific and technological accomplishments in the electronics and automation sectors were applied to the production process, remote control technology has been advancing in leaps and bounds.

The sector that has realized the highest level of changeover to the remote control system is electricity.

In the electric power field the changeover to the remote control system has been realized and the central distribution command receives information concerning the condition of the generators, and transmission and distribution network and load, and issues necessary orders to various generating and transformer stations.

Recently, in the electric field individual transformer stations were completely automated making human attendants obsolete, several generating stations--and not just one--were connected to the central distribution the grid and the remote control systems instituted, thereby accelerating a trend toward a centralized control and management of the power generation sector on a national scale.

In the railroad transport sector automation and the changeover to the remote control system has been actualized at major stations and railyards in the areas related to train movement, thereby guaranteeing the safety of train operation, even while smoothly meeting the increasing cargo demands of the people's economy and saving labor.

Today in our country, under the wise leadership and consideration of the great leader and the glorious party center, automation and changeover to the remote control system is forcefully advancing in various sectors of the people's economy including the metal industry, the chemical industry, and the cement industry.

The rapid development of automation of the technological production process and the adoption of the remote control system is opening the bright hope of completely eliminating high heat labor, harmful labor, and difficult labor in our country in the future.

If the automation of the technological production process and the changeover to the remote control system is completely realized, total automation will be completed in all the sectors of the people's economy, and highest stage of automation, an operatorless operation, in which technological production processes are run without human participation will be realized.

With the scale of factories becoming larger, the relation between the sectors becoming more complicated and the production process becoming more diversified, the remote control technology which in the past used to manage one machine one workplace or one factory is now far beyond that stage, coordinating work between workplace and workplace, factory and factory, and sector and sector, thus contributing to the managing of the technological production process.

In recent days, computers are being installed as part of the process of changeover to the remote control system of the technological production process.

Computers for remote control are an exact and reliable remote control means which manage the technological production process in the most rational way by receiving electronic signals from various objects such as blast furnaces, kilns and combining towers, analyzes and calculates and issues appropriate commands. When the computer for remote control receives instruction, it establishes a fixed production plan and issues production orders based upon that plan and it moves the machine equipment automatically according to the specific characteristics and state of the object.

When various sectors of the people's economy such as the metal industry, cement industry and chemical industry, receive computers, they will not only manage the production process scientifically, but also increase productivity and guarantee a high level of quality of goods. For instance, if we install the computer for remote control for the blast furnace that melts the iron ore and picks out the pig iron, it will analyze and calculate and completely control remotely the various physiochemical transformation processes taking place inside the blast furnace when the fuel is burned with such material in the furnace as iron ore, fuel, limestone and the heat blast.

Not only does one computer used in the machine industry sector remotely control the machine tools whose operating speed is very high, but it analyzes at a high speed the operating state of all machines and equipment and automates totally the transportation of materials, the manufacturing and the wrapping of goods, etc. So, people make the programs to be given to the computer or do the work of design and research concerning new manufacturing methods and new goods.

As science and technology advance and the structure of the sectors of the people's economy become subdivided, areas needing automation are increasing endlessly. These include the technological production process, building management, transportation management and warehouse management.

In this connection, semiconductors to be used in various sectors, new remote control devices in stockpile and remote control systems are also incomparably increasing, and the methods of remote control too are diversifying.

Nowadays, automatic machines called robots are being introduced widely in the technological production process.

We are going in the direction of using remotely controlled robots in such difficult and heavy work as at blast furnaces, electric furnaces, the nuclear power sector, mine excavation, undersea resources development, and perilous work in high-rise buildings.

Like the unsung heroes, all party members and workers must equip themselves with intense loyalty toward the great leader and the glorious party center as the unsung heroes have done and under the banner of self-reliance, effectively carry out the modernization and scientification of the people's economy by smoothly solving scientific and technological problems for total mechanization and automation of production and adoption of the remote control system in all sectors of the people's economy, and thus achieve ahead of schedule the magnificent 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

9534

CSO: 4108/13

PLANT MODERNIZATION TO IMPROVE CONSUMER GOODS REPORTED

Pyongyang NODONG SIDMUN in Korean 27 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by special correspondent Kim Kwang-sik: "Innovation in People's Consumer Goods Production: At Local Industrial Plants in Sinyang County"]

[Text] Local industrial plants in Sinyang County are improving the quality of people's consumer goods and increasing types of products by modernizing technical processes for production.

The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows: "We must modernize technical processes for production in light industry factories, considerably increase types of products, and raise their quality to that of advanced countries by improving the guaranteed supply of raw materials."

One of the leaders of the county party committee earnestly discussed with the workers of the local industrial plants in the county methods of carrying out the teachings of the great leader.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party Central Committee, the people's living standard has improved day by day.

Nowadays, even in the countryside, every family's household has many kinds of necessary furniture. What we need now is better-quality and better-looking furniture.

How can we fulfill the needs of the people?

With due regard for reality, we must modernize the technical production processes in the local industrial plants.

Isn't this the way abundantly to produce better-quality and better-looking consumer goods?

With renewed determination, the functionaries of the local industry branch carried out [their task]. They went to local industrial plants in the county, studied and analyzed the anatomy of production processes, and undertook a series of measures to modernize them.

Each functionary in the county took charge of a plant and vigorously spurred the workers and engineers by explaining and instilling the teachings of the great leader on the modernization of technical processes for production.

The county pushed boldly and ambitiously the modernization of technical processes for production.

The workers and engineers of a factory for daily necessities opened a campaign to bring about changes in the production of furniture.

The workers and engineers of the plant, including loyal members of the "April 15 Assault Squad for Technological Innovations," readjusted and strengthened a 1,000-ton press with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. They also opened a campaign to produce decorative plastic sheets using a new method.

They failed many times, but continued the campaign without becoming discouraged. Eventually by themselves they built a furnace for soaking and drying plastics and were able to produce high-quality decorative plastic sheets at the same time reducing their usage of melamine [resin] by more than 60 percent.

Thus, the quality of furniture such as dining tables, bedding cabinets, and dressers, improved immensely, and types of products also increased.

The campaign to modernize technical production processes was also opened boldly at a paper mill.

The workers and engineers of this plant have been campaigning together with the members of the Three Revolutions Team to accept paper production using the heat processing [yolmaswae] method.

Design engineer Yin Song-nyol together with the workers and other engineers of the mill are strengthening their creative cooperation and campaigning to modernize their paper production facilities.

In addition, a campaign is in progress to modernize hot rolling and plating processes in a plant for metallic products for daily necessities and for the production of better-tasting sauce in a soy sauce factory.

The local industrial plants in Sinyang County widely expanded their productivity through the campaign to modernize technical production processes. Also, the quality of people's consumer goods has been raised enormously and types of products have increased immensely.

9829

CSO: 4108/33

FACTORIES FULFILL YEARLY ECONOMIC PLANS EARLY

SK161025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)—Factories and enterprises in all parts of Korea are fulfilling their yearly plans earlier than schedule one after another.

The Pyongyang Nonferrous Metal Factory hit its yearly target on October 8. During the last three years it has increased its commitments under the national economic plan by an annual average of 38.6 per cent.

The Pyongyang Steel Plant carried out its yearly plan at 111.8 per cent and the North Pyongan provincial complex of medium and small power station fulfilled its yearly plan for power production nearly three months ahead of schedule.

The Sinwon Mine carried out its yearly assignments for ore production at 119 per cent at the end of October. In this period, the miners raised the tunnelling speed 1.5 times as against last year's like period.

The Chonma Geological Survey Team has fulfilled ahead of schedule its year's plan for reserve nonferrous metal ores to open a prospect for developing new mines and the Pyongyang Marshalling Yard has overfulfilled this year's freight transport plan 10 per cent greater than last year's far ahead of time.

The fulfillment of the yearly assignments has also been announced by the Yongun Mine, the Pangyo Mine, the Central Physical Survey Team, the Sariwon Disabled Soldiers Sewing Thread Factory, the Pyongyang Quarrying Station, the Tongbukri Quarry and many other factories and enterprises in various fields of the national economy.

In Pyongyang alone more than 90 industrial establishments have honored their yearly plans.

Meanwhile, a number of industrial establishments, workshops and work teams have carried out their assignments under the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

CSO: 4120/57

INDUSTRY UNDERGOES RECONSTRUCTION, EXPANSION

SK171044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--Reconstruction and expansion projects are being energetically accelerated at industrial establishments of Korea. It is a step for beating the targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) ahead of time.

The Kimchaek Iron and Steel Works is stepping up at fast speed the reconstruction and expansion of blast furnace No 2 and the remodeling of the sintering furnace, while hastening production. The assembling of the furnace body and the bottom of a hot-blast furnace and the groundwork projects of the ventilation, cooling and separating rooms are going on in full scale, their appearance changing every day.

The Nakwon machine plant manufactured test products of big and small channel excavators, a dredger and a stone-loading machine and is preparing their mass production, while energetically pushing ahead with technical reconstruction to increase the processing capacity 2.5 times and the assembling speed of excavators 2 times next year.

The September 28 Factory has already built a material production base commensurate with the production level envisaged at the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan and the June 4 Rolling Stock Factory has created a new steel casting capacity of 30,000 tons to open a confident prospect of the pre-schedule fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Reconstruction and expansion projects are going on also at the industrial establishments of the power, mining, metal, chemical and textile industries.

The Nakyon Mine has increased the dressing capacity 2.5 times and ore transporting capacity 3 times in a short time and the Pyongyang Textile Combine has successfully carried out the technical reconstruction of the preparing process for doubling the production capacity of high-quality stuff, involving the remodelling of the dyeing machine, expansion of drying facilities and multi-shuttle devices of weaving machines.

CSO: 4120/57

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

NEW DWELLING HOUSES PROVIDED TO FARMERS

SK161620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)—"New modern villages have made their appearance" and "the whole village moves into new houses all at once"—such things are not uncommon in the countryside of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

An instance of this are new modern villages which made their appearance in Sing-yemirudung, a tableland of North Hwanghae Province.

There more than 1,240 families moved into new modern houses this autumn. As a result, 13 handsome villages appeared at the sunny foot of hills.

Built in villages with orchards are nurseries, kindergartens, clinics and rooms for dissemination of agricultural, scientific and technical knowledge.

The dwelling houses have been built, each with 2-3 rooms, a kitchen with water-service, storehouse, wardrobe, cupboard and other furniture and kitchen utensils for their owners.

The state has built such modern dwelling houses every year for farmers free of charge. From 1964 to 1980 more than 957,000 dwelling houses were built in the countryside.

Thus, the housing condition of working people has been further improved in the Korean countryside where the housing question was solved after healing the war wounds in less than ten years after the war.

The faces of farmers who moved into new houses after reaping a bumper harvest this year are beaming with joy. They are now hastening autumn thrashing with a redoubled vigor.

Better dwelling houses will be constructed on a more extensive scale in town and country in the future.

Urban and rural working people will receive 200,000-300,000 dwelling houses every year.

CSO: 4120/57

FACILITIES AT NAMP'O MEDICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Sep 81 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Yi Sun-hui: "At Namp'o Higher Medical Technical School: Promising Growing Medical Technicians"]

[Text] Under the brilliant light of the educational themes made clear by the great leader, our lucky new generation flourishes everywhere with its hope and skill.

Not long ago, we visited the Namp'o Higher Medical Technical School and saw proud figures of the new generation growing gallantly as trustworthy medical scientists.

As we entered the gate of the school, which is located in a beautiful port city, an herb garden with a distinct fragrance came into view.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us as follows: "We must let the students learn those things that are urgently needed for our revolution. They should be able to use the knowledge and technology they have gained skillfully to carry out the revolution."

As is the case with all schools in our country, this school is organized very well to train reliable Chuch'e medical scientists as the party wants.

According to the principal, Comrade Kim Hong-su, students of the school directly cultivate herbs from all over the country as well as herbs from tropical areas, and expand their knowledge of oriental medicine.

We visited a new laboratory for oriental medicine which was established by the teachers of the school in sincere support of the medical policy of the party.

At every table in the comfortable laboratory, into which the soft morning sun was shining, both male and female students in medical gowns were experimenting with samples of herbs piled high in front of their microscopes.

The laboratories of this school are equipped with various visual aids, including one giving the distribution of herbs in our country. They also have hundreds of samples of herbs and oriental animal medicines neatly classified. These laboratories provide rich knowledge for the students.

The teachers here possess a noble sense of duty and honor, training health workers to protect and extend the lives and health of people, who are the most precious beings on earth. The teachers work very hard to raise the quality of education.

Teacher Ch'a Yu-hwa visits high and low mountains on the west coast, teaches students about the characteristics of Korean herbs, and collects them. He is not alone in visiting many places and collecting precious herbs.

The teachers collect herbs on their business trips to remote places such as Pyongyang, Wonsan, and Chanjin. The herbs are made into examples, enabling the students to obtain profound knowledge.

In this way, in a short period the teachers built a garden for use in teaching so that the students could cultivate all the herbs they wanted. Also, the teachers built, along with an oriental medicine laboratory, a splendid practice laboratory for oriental medicine in which the students could prepare many oriental medicines themselves.

The oriental medical practice laboratory, which was built by the teachers of the Department of Internal Medicine in support of the party policy to blend Oriental and Western medical treatments, was splendid.

The practice laboratory had a teaching aid that indicated, by many colorful light bulbs, acupuncture points along the nerve system throughout the human body. When a pointer touches an acupuncture point, red lights light up in all the internal organs connected to the point, enabling the students to see vividly the connections of almost 200 acupuncture points on an ear. In addition, the laboratory had an orderly array of modern diagnostic equipment that can provide timely and accurate diagnosis on any type of sickness and medical equipment to practice various forms of oriental medicine.

The teachers of the Department of Internal Medicine combined their strength and wisdom and built the practice laboratory in a short period. The laboratory has a detector for general-purpose acupuncture points and another one for points on ears, which guarantee the superb accuracy of oriental medical treatment.

We were particularly pleased with the trustworthy students, who gain their knowledge in a well-equipped school and increase their ability to practice medicine.

We went to the dental correction [kugang chonghyong] laboratory through the dental treatment laboratory. Students of both sexes, dressed smartly in medical gowns, were making various prosthetics in a well-equipped laboratory.

The students learned advanced methods based on standardized operations through tens of hours of practice. Starting in the third year of their laboratory class, they make not models but various prosthetics for real patients. Their products were as good as those made in hospitals.

There is more to this.

Throughout their courses, the students of the Department of Oral Medicine gain knowledge through lectures, and combine their profound theoretical knowledge with extensive practical capability through practice in many laboratories such as the dental treatment laboratory. They are directly responsible for the examination and preventive dental care of the teachers and students.

The students of the Department of Oral Medicine also actively carry out preventive treatment to improve the health of children in nurseries and kindergartens near the school.

The students are well aware of the importance and significance of the dental work they must carry out. They even detect minute symptoms in the children and work hard to apply correct treatment.

They are not the only ones who work in this manner.

As described above, the school trains all students to become able technical people with profound scientific knowledge and extensive practical capability. They are solidly armed with the Chuch'e medical ideology of our party under the brilliant light of the socialist educational themes put forward by the great leader.

9829

CSO: 4108/30

BRIEFS

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on November 17 met Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), and his wife on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a talk with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Kim Chu-yong, Hong Hui-chong and other personages concerned were present. [Text]
[SK180354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 18 Nov 81]

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS CEREMONY--Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--A ceremony was held on November 17 for awarding orders of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Association of Trades and Industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), and his wife staying in the socialist homeland. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform. Present on the occasion were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, and Kim Chu-yong, Hong Hui-chong and other personages concerned. After a decree of the peoples Central Committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea was read out, Vice-President Pak Song-chol conferred order of national flag first class upon Choe Yong-sik, chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under CHONGNYON and order of national flag second class upon his wife Kim Kum-ye who had conducted energetic activities for defence of the democratic national rights of the compatriots in Japan and the patriotic work of CHONGNYON and made a great contribution to the work of helping in the socialist construction of the homeland. [Text]
[SK180843 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 18 Nov 81]

CSO: 4120/57

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANGOLAN VISITOR PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK141039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--Ricardo Manuel Costa, director of the "Lallo Library" of Angola, who had been on a visit to Korea met reporters at the Peoples Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on November 9 prior to his departure for home.

Hanging on a wall of the press conference hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

At the press conference Ricardo Manuel Costa extended wholehearted thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for having provided him with an opportunity to visit Korea. It is the greatest honour for me to have visited beautiful and developed Korea, he noted.

He said that he visited Mangyongdae called by the world people the native place dear to their hearts and was deeply impressed while inspecting the Korean revolution museum, factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions.

What impressed me most, he noted, is the fact that in your country there are neither beggars nor jobless people and a great change has taken place in all realms of social life and all people are enjoying a harmonious and happy life like members of one family.

Noting that the method of education and upbringing of children in Korea is the best one, the director gave the impressions he got while inspecting the Pyongyang students and childrens palace.

He said: What I want to say is that I have never seen or read at any place of the world or in any book of the world that such a beautiful and grand palace was built for children.

Children in many countries of the world are now forsaken, going in rags and hungry and wandering about streets. But the children of your country are happy. Bringing their talent into full bloom without any worry at the students and childrens palaces built by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

I became convinced that all the changes and wonderful successes in your country are attributable to the energetic and wise guidance of the great leader Comrade

Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who give on-the-spot guidance without letup to factories, rural villages, schools and all other places where people live and work.

Saying that he was deeply impressed by the rapid development of literature and arts of Korea, the guest stressed that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great man possessed of distinguished talent and quality in literature, arts and music, too.

Today the Korean people have become the most dignified, happiest people in the world as they follow and are guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea for the working masses and has brought about great changes by thoroughly applying it in all fields of social life and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who carries forward his great revolutionary cause to completion, the director said.

While touring Panmunjom and seeing the concrete wall, I could not repress indignation and resentment, he said, and declared: The U.S. imperialist aggressors who divided Korea and are trying to keep her divided forever into "two Koreas" must go back to their den as early as possible.

He stressed: To put an end to the tragedy of the Korean people at the earliest date, the divided country should be reunified independently and peacefully on a democratic principle.

The Korean people who are under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il will certainly bring earlier the day.

He sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the press conference he recited poems "Ode to President Kim Il-song," "To Korea of President Kim Il-song" and "Song of Hope" written by himself.

CSO: 4120/57

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' REPORTS BREZHNEV'S INTERVIEW WITH FRG MAGAZINE

SK140450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--A talk of L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL was recently carried in Soviet papers, according to a TASS report.

In his talk he said that the Soviet Union would not use nuclear weapons under whatever conditions against those countries which refused to produce or acquire them and have not such weapons in their territories.

Pointing to the claim of some Western strategists and statesmen that a "restricted" nuclear war may be pardonable, he noted: Those who want to kindle nuclear weapons and sit aside and remain an onlooker must not be prepossessed with a delusion.

Noting that the problem of nuclear means in Europe can and must be settled in the interests of the European people, he said: The Soviet Union will be ready to decrease the total number of her rockets only when the U.S. gives up a new program for the missile equipment of NATO.

Referring to the problem of establishing a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe, he recalled that the Soviet Union has already expressed her readiness to assume the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against Northern Europe.

Many Balkan and Mediterranean countries expressed interest in the establishment of nuclear-free zone, he said, and expressed the Soviet Union's support to it.

CSO: 4120/57

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES SYRIAN PRESIDENT

SK152208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on November 15 sent a message of greetings to Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria.

The message says:

On the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria, I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations to your excellency, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Syrian people.

Over the last 11 years since the rectification movement, the friendly Syrian people have made a big progress in their struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and the dignity of the nation and build a new prosperous Syria under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by you.

The Korean people express full support to the Syrian people in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the retaking of the occupied territory, restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East problem, under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Believing that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two countries today would be further strengthened and developed in the future, I heartily wish you greater success in your sacred cause.

CSO: 4120/57

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK161133 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 11th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria.

The paper notes that the rectification movement in Syria was a significant event in the history of the struggle of the Syrian people for the building of a new society.

The article says: Over the past 11 years since the rectification movement the Syrian people under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad have vigorously striven to defend the sovereignty of the country and build a new society, holding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Their devoted endeavours have paid off with deserving achievements in different fields of the economy through they have been in difficult conditions, standing opposed to the Israeli aggressors: big changes have been brought about in industry, agriculture, education, culture and other domains.

The Syrian people are actively struggling against the Israeli aggressors and for safeguarding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and the dignity of the Arab nation.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes registered by the friendly Syrian people in the building of a new society.

The article continues: The development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Syria, both Asian countries and member nations of the non-aligned movement, contributes to the struggle of the Asian peoples for building a new, prosperous Asia and to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people who value the friendship with the Syrian people will continue to make positive efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Greeting the Syrian people on the 11th anniversary of the rectification movement, the Korean people wish them new success in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the building of a new Syria.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM CASTRO

SK172214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the latter's 55th birthday.

The reply message dated October 22 reads: Dear Comrade Kim Il-song,

I express thanks to you for your fraternal congratulations on my birthday.

I am deeply pleased with the confirmation of the vivid feelings of friendship existing between us on this occasion.

I am following the resolute and persevering struggle waged by the Korean people under your leadership to put an end to the imperialist occupation and reunify the country.

Korea and Cuba are standing on the forefront of the confrontation between socialism and capitalism and they have become brothers in the struggle against the common enemy, with a common idea.

I assure you that Cuba will express consistent solidarity with Korea in her struggle for her noble cause.

I pay once again friendly and noble regards to you.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK ASSISTED PROJECT COMPLETED IN MOZAMBIQUE

SK180850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0823 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)--A ceremony for the completion of the Nova Manbone salt fields in Inhambane Province, Mozambique, which had been built with technical cooperation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, was held on November 2, according to a report.

Hung on the background of the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Samora Moises Machel, president of Mozambique.

Present at the ceremony were the minister of industries and power of Mozambique, the acting governor of Inhambane Province who is a member of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and the commander of the air force of Mozambique, and other leading personnel of party and power organs and many people and students.

The charge d'affaires ad interim and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Mozambique and Korean technicians were invited there.

After the minister of industries and power of Mozambique cut the tape, the attendants went round the well-partitioned salt fields and their setups.

At the ceremony the director of the salt fields made an opening address, which was followed by congratulatory speeches.

They loudly shouted the slogans "Long live the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the Workers Party of Korea!" and "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Mozambican and Korean peoples!"

The minister of industries and power of Mozambique read a congratulatory message of Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel to the builders of the salt fields.

Congratulating the Korean technicians and builders of the salt fields on behalf of the FRELIMO Party and the Mozambican Government, the message pointed out that the salt fields were a product of the friendship and solidarity between the Mozambican and Korean peoples. It declared that the building of the salt fields would make closer the friendship and solidarity between the FRELIMO Party and the WPK, Mozambique and Korea.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE PUBLICATION NOTES KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP

SK180832 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Nov (KCNA)—The liason council of societies for the study of the chuche idea of Japanese youth recently published the paper CHUCHE IDEA No 11 (aggregate number 119) according to a report.

The paper carries a text of lectures titled "On the Chuche Idea."

It proves the validity of the great chuche idea and its invincible vitality under the subtitles "Building of an Independent National Economy Based on the Chuche Idea," "The Chuche Idea and Marxism-Leninism" and "Problems of Modern Socialism and the Chuche Idea."

Also carried in the paper is an article headlined "Korean Revolution Entering a New Stage of Development Under the Leadership of Secretary Kim Chong-il."

The paper stresses that the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea was a congress which created a decisive guarantee for the final victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

Noting that the problem of succeeding the revolution has been brilliantly solved for the first time in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the paper says: Secretary Kim Chong-il who is boundlessly faithful to President Kim Il-song and perfectly personifies the revolutionary idea of the president and the method of his leadership, was elected the leader of the entire Korean people.

It gives an emotional account of the fact that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is wisely leading the entire people along a road of victory.

It prints an article headlined "Will of Revolutionary Martyrs Succeeded by Younger General."

Recalling that President Kim Il-song, not forgetting the revolutionary martyrs, took care that their cemetery was built, the paper writes that the lofty will cherished by the revolutionary forerunners is now well succeeded by the younger generation. Besides, it carries news of functions celebrating the 10th anniversary of the formation of the Gumma society for the study of Korean affairs and a regular symposium on the chuche idea held in Tokyo, and so forth.

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BRIEFS

SYRIAN RECTIFICATION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 17 Nov (KCNA)--A friendship meeting was held on November 16 at the Chunghwa Senior Middle School in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria. Placed on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and an official of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the meeting attended by personage concerned Kim Sang-chun and students. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. A letter to the Syrian president was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK170409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 17 Nov 81]

FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES--Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central Committee of the WPK received messages of greetings from the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Central Executive Committee of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. [Text] [SK141053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Nov 81]

HO TAM GREETES ECUADORIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Luis Valencia Rodriguez upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Ecuador. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wishes the Ecuadorian foreign minister success in discharging his new duty. [Text] [SK140817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 14 Nov 81]

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 14 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on October 9 to the 37th congress of the British Communist Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to the 37th congress of the British Communist Party and, through the congress, friendly greetings to the entire members of your party and the British working people. We are confident that your party congress will make a great contribution to the activities of your party against the exploitation by imperialism and monopoly capital and for defending the democratic rights and vital interests of the working people, especially the rights of the trade unions, and ensuring world peace and detente. We wish the British Communist Party big success in its activities for accomplishing a just cause and in the work of its congress. [Text] [SK132220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 13 Nov 81]

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N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'VRPR' ON ARMED RESISTANCE STRUGGLE IN LATIN AMERICA

SK150746 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Nov 81

[From "Today's Feature": "Armed Resistance Struggle Is Intensifying"—dialogue between station commentator Yun and announcer (Kim Chang-min)]

[Text] [Yun] Hello, how are you?

[Kim] Hello, how are you?

[Yun] People often say that the flames of a resistance struggle spread like a brushfire on a plain. This is not necessarily only in nature, and many times we have seen the flames of struggle spread in human society. We can say the same thing about the antifascist democratization struggle which is quickly expanding in the Central and South American dictatorial countries.

[Kim] True. As for Latin America, countries in this region have long been liberated from colonial rule. But not a few still maintain fascist dictatorial systems because of rule by pro-U.S. fascist elements who are supported by the U.S. imperialists.

However, 2 years ago, the entire people of Nicaragua rose to overthrow the Somoza dictatorial regime. Following this, the pro-U.S. and pro-British dictatorial rulers of Grenada and Dominica have fallen one after another. Encouraged by this, the flames of struggle against dictatorial rule are wildly spreading throughout the neighboring countries.

[Yun] I consider armed guerrilla fighting as the basis of the anti-dictatorial struggle which is spreading in the whole area of Central and South America. How do you view this?

[Kim] True. In other words, this means that only when violence is dealt with by violence can the dictatorial forces be overthrown and democratization be achieved.

Not long ago, a leader of the (Farabundo Marti) Liberation Front, a united guerrilla organization of El Salvador, answered a reporter's question about the status of the guerrilla struggle. He said that the fascist groups crush even slight democratization in its incipient stage and trample underfoot democratic human rights. He said:

If we sit with our arms folded, we cannot retain even the rights to exist, nor can achieve democratization. The only way to escape violence and ensure human rights is to wage resistance struggle resorting to violence thus, he made clear his determination to further strengthen the armed struggle.

[Yun] That indeed teaches us a lesson. The dictators in fact never step down from power on their own and use violence to maintain their fascist systems. If we sit and do nothing, what will happen to us? It means we will merely suffer poverty, lack of rights and slave-like discrimination. How can a people who value independence and freedom go on living like that?

[Kim] That is the reason why the patriotic masses of all strata in the dictatorial countries of Central and South America are staging a bloody, death-defying armed struggle. Particularly, guerrilla fighting is being expanded and strengthened in countries like El Salvador, Guatemala, Colombia and Chile. Guerrilla organizations in these countries, which used to stage sporadic guerrilla activities, have recently united, forming a military united front. Under unified operation and command they have intensified attacks through ambushes and surprise attacks and have succeeded in these operations, dealing heavy blows to the fascist military elements.

[Yun] Indeed, various guerrilla organizations in El Salvador have unified, forming the (Farabundo Marti) National Liberation Front, and they have strengthened their might, growing larger.

Units of the (Farabundo Marti) Liberational Front have occupied various areas in the country and are daily staging offensives. According to monthly announcements by the government of El Salvador, the guerrillas staged operations 181 times last March and killed 1,099 government soldiers, and in April alone they reportedly killed 411.

On 17 August, a high-ranking Salvadoran military officer confessed that the guerrillas occupy a large portion of the country's eastern sector and have established a provincial government and that the government troops are on the defensive with each passing day.

Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, in an interview with an AFP reporter on 31 July, said that the guerrilla units had occupied many places in El Salvador and that some 1,600 government soldiers had been killed during the last 6 months. He screamed that some 10 helicopters supplied by the United States are all inoperable after being hit by the guerrilla gunfire.

From these facts we can easily guess how much damage has been done to the United States and the military government by the fearless attacks staged by the (Farabundo Marti) Liberation Front.

[Kim] In addition to El Salvador, the four guerrilla units in Guatemala, including the Popular Armed Organization and the [word indistinct] guerrilla force, formed a coalition. They have raided military bases and police stations, blown up oil pipelines and occupied broadcasting stations. They have killed some 100 to 150 reactionary troops this year by waging large-scale actions.

The guerrilla units, including the May 19 Movement and the workers' resistance group, are very active in Colombia. In Central America, a guerrilla unit called the People's Resistance Volunteer Army is also active. In particular, the 19 May Movement in Colombia in March last year waged the most severe assault in recent years. It seized the capital city and killed many people, including the police chief.

The Chilean people's antifascist volunteer army occupied the radio station in Santiago and broadcast an antidictatorship declaration, thus drawing the attention of international society.

[Yun] It has been learned that the operations carried out by such guerrilla units are very successful and of large scale.

[Kim] Foreign news reports indicate that the troops of the guerrillas in El Salvador number some 5,000 to 7,000 and in Guatemala some 2,000. Although we are unable to confirm these reports, we believe their forces are very large. In particular, the popular liberation force in El Salvador even carries out the struggle with guns and heavy weapons. What is more important is the fact that these guerrilla units are supported by the people, and their struggle is being waged in close connection with the mass struggle by people of all walks of life. Thus, their troops are very mighty.

[Yun] You are right. Some 200,000 workers from all sectors of metal, textile, transportation, commerce and finance in El Salvador went on a general strike in support of the troops of the popular liberation force when they launched an all-out offensive. Even government officials in domains of education, legislation and foreign affairs joined the general strike, thus flustering the Gutierrez military regime. The junta requested the support of the United States, screaming that it could no longer hold out unless it had help. The Reagan administration in the United States increased military aid and sent more military advisors. It sent even the notorious combat force called the Green Berets. However, the situation has not improved and the United States has been denounced by the international society.

[Kim] As proved by the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua, if all the people rise in unity, no dictator can remain in power, no matter how atrocious he may be. This is a truth the peoples in Central and South America witnessed in Nicaragua. They are now trying to apply this through various methods of struggle. This will greatly contribute to the movement for democratization of Central and South America.

[Yun] Today, the dictators in Central and South America are frantically running amok to maintain the fascist systems with the support of the United States. However, history shows that dictatorship does not last long and that the downfall of dictators is inevitable, so long as the masses wage a decisive struggle to overthrow them.

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